WHOLE NO. 1852.

WHEN THE FARMER WILL BE PROS-PEROUS.

BY C. WOOD DAVIS. "NA RECENT Forum article it was shown that the absence of - prosperity among farmers is largely due to ex cessive production of nearly all farm products. Such being the it is desirable to ascer

cause of the difficulties that beset the farmer, tain whether the con ditions essential to prosperity can be retop of Kay ernment intervention stored, either by govor by the operation of natural laws. Doubtless a measure of relief would be

had were a stop put to the dealing in options for farm products, were the rates for transportation always just and reasonable, and were all combinations deprived of any control over the prices of cattle and other any amelioration can be hoped for in these as will bring about a readjustment between population and production.

relations between production and consumption, is as certain as that population such equilibration may confidently be relied upon, it will be necessary to proceed 1875. upon the hypothesis that the farmer can hope for prosperity only when domestic when this will be brought about, it must first be known how much present produc-

tion is in excess of home requirements.

Assuming the population to be now 65. 000,000, with an area in cereals producing giverage crops and current consumption 15 per cent greater, per capita, than in the Hve years ending in 1874, present supplies are in excess of the population as follows Corn for 5,500,000 people, wheat for 14,000, t000, cattle for 6,000,000, and swine for 11. \$50,000. Should population continue to increase as heretofore, and production not increase more than seems probable, home requirements will absorb all food products before the end of this century. That there will be some increase in food products is probable; but we can estimate the extent of such increase from data showing the area available for production, and a knowledge of the rate of nercase and distribution of the areas here ofore employed will aid in forecasting the future course and extent of production.

During the last five years population has increased 13.7 per cent, the area in corn 12 3-10, that in oats 29, cattle 20, and swine 14, with a decrease of 3 4-10 per cent in the wheat area. Seven-tenths of such increase in the corn area occurred in the first two years, indicating that the expansion in corn growing is nearing its end. That such is the case will be seen when an inquiry is made into the present sources of supply, and we compare the present rate of increase and distribution of areas with forth in the following table;

TABLE SHOWING THE ACREAGE OF CORN AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN THE YEARS 1874, 1879, 1884, AND 1880;

GROUPS OF STATES.	Appropri	Arreste ISS	Acresse ESS.	ACCESSAGES ESSEL
North Athantic Lands Missonel Valley Southern Arkinnes and Prais- Montain and Frances	いる大学 製造を 製造を 製造を 製造 製造 製造 製造 製造 製造 製造 製造 製造 製造		元列第18号2 第19号3月第 第19号3月第	を の の の の の の の の の の の の の
With the passess of passessons.	41,000,015	62,1694,959	092,780,000	\$8,010,654
Percentugues of Berreade.	CHIMITA	010	117	4400

which includes such states as Ohio, Indi-

In the states of the Missouri valleyduction in the rate of increase shows that | the arid regions where the crop failure is this crop is less than formerly. This is the declare that profitable when culture is growing which flooded the markets, de- kotas, or in the British possessions dented level; yet in this district the corn | slopes of the Cascade Mountains. acreage has nearly reached its limit, settlein this century, if ever, exceed 30,000,000 domestic requirements shall absorb our en

1859 to 1886. Since 1886 there has been but small increase. In Arkansas and Texas the increase has been better sustained than becwhere, and shows less signs of an early halt, although there is an encouraging slackening in the rate. A moderate increase may be looked for in these states.

The acreage employed in corn growing in the vast regions extending from the tord meridian to the Pacific does not come that of the corn fields of two counties Kansas; and this entire area, being bu poorly adapted to the production of this staple, will ever remain an unimportan factor in determining the extent of the

From this survey of the sources of supply it appears that any material increase of the corn acreage must be looked for in the states of the Missouri valley, in Arkansas and Texas, and in that portion of the Indian Territory lying east of the 98th meridian, the latter being the only body of ary 9, 1880.

the supply from lands so occupied. Nor are the blacks now migrating to the Indian Territory likely to increase the surplus, the deal, which was for cash." Territory likely to increase the surplus, as much of their labor will doubtless be employed in cotton growing, to which soil and climate are adapted. It is safe to say that the Indian Territory will not for years produce any considerable surplus, but will, by the end of the century, have two or three, nillion acres employed in growing corn which will no more than compensate for

osses in area east of the Mississippi. The tendency of the present very low price will be to contract the area in corn wherever the land can be otherwise employed-at the south, for instance, in the production of cotton-and some expansion of the wheat fields may result from a decrease in the corn area in northern localities

This review of the area of corn produc tion leads to the conclusion that the acreage devoted to this staple will not exceed 83,000,000, until such time as far higher prices shall render profitable the cultivation of soils at very low fertility; and it is five years. Careful computation of the extent of the exporation of animals and farm products; but, it being doubtful if animal products, now and fifteen years the area nor the product, nor the average since, shows the increase in such exports directions, the needed relief must be found to be equal to an addition of one bushel of creased during the last six years—an outin the operation of such natural agencies corn per capita; and what with the increased exportation of corn in this form, and its larger employment in the manu-That time will readjust the disturbed facture of various forms of glucose and as a substitute for Canadian and home-grown barley, a moderate estimate would put the will continue to increase; and to show that per capita requirements at least 15 per

Wilh consumption at the rate of 28 consumption shall absorb nearly all his 80,000,000 acres would supply a population products, but in order to show how and of 74,000,000, which we may expect to see as soon as the year 1895,

TABLE SHOWING ACREAGE OF WHEAT AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN THE YEARS 1875, 1880, 1882, AND 1880

GROUPS OF STATES.	Wheat Acreage	Wheat Acreage 1850.	Whear Acresso	Wheat Account
North Atlantic Lake Assemi Valley Southern Moutania syas The Dakottes	Paragraph Paragraph Paragraph	HUNEROG HUNEROG	85H9888	
Totals	96,781,512	37,090,717	39,473,885	18,111,80
Percentages of increase	1000000	64.0	200	· ē

The table covers the period of greatest xpansion in wheat culture, and shows the distribution of acreage now, at the commencement of that period, and at its clithose obtaining in preceding periods as set forth in the following table:

max in 1884, when acreage and aggregate product were at the highest point ever enched, with population about 9,500,000 less than now. Although the table tells the story of the westward movement of wheat growing, and shows that it has reached and passed its limit, an analysis of the future course and extent of produc

> In the North Atlantic group the increase in acreage was constant until 1880, thereafter giving place to a material diminution. The additions to the acreage in the lake states was very great up to 1880, when a rapid decrease began, the loss now amounting to 2,500,708 acres. In the states of the Missouri valley, exclusive of the Dakotas, the enlargement of the area was very great up to 1881, when a sharp corner was turned the wheat fields of this district having since shrunken 3,038,260 acres. The southern states, including Arkansas and Texas, show a moderate increase from 1875 to 1884, but a loss of 5,880,998 acres in the last five years, now employed in cotton

There occurred a rapid increase in the wheat area of the three Pacific states prior to 1884, since which time the increase has been less than one per cent; and an immense forest growth, covering the best soils of Oregon and Washington, will pre-The p eceding exhibit shows that corn clude any rapid increase in those states rowing is apparently approaching its During the ninth decade the Dakotas witlimit, and that contraction in area is not nessed the most rapid conversion of wild improbable, the increase in acreage baving lands into wheat fields that the world has ceased in the coast region, extending from | ever known; and these fields now furnish a Maine to Maryland, and in the lake group, large part of the exportable surplus, and tend to keep prices near the starvation ana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and point. The Dakotas and the mountain and Pacific regions include the only areas where the wheat acreage does not show a Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebruska and the diminution; and in these districts the gain Dakotas—the area in corn nearly doubled is not likely to equal the losses elsewhere, in the five years ending in 1879, and the re- as the wheat fields bave already invaded the quantity of new land being devoted to the rule. Indeed, competent authorities scene of the excessive expansion in corn impossible without irrigation in the Daressing prices to the present unpreced tween the 100th meridian and the western

Notwithstanding the great additions ment having passed the corn area and par-tially overrun the arid plains where corn wheat fields of 1889 covered 1,352,026 culture is impracticable, except upon such | acres less than did those of 1884, and were | south of the Potomac and Ohio: 18.4 in the limited areas as can be irrigated. The but 137,142 acres greater than those of nine process of converting corn fields into dairy years before. As there are no more Dakofarms, orchards, and mendows is here in tas to be exploited, wheat-growing has evi active operation, and we may conclude dently reached and passed its limit, and that the corn fields of this district will not exportation will grow less and less until tire product of this cereal. That such will South of the Potomac and Ohio, corn soon be the case follows from the complete growing made great strides from 1874 to eccupation of the winter-wheat area, where almost wholly in the Missouri valley and growing, 1878, but advanced much less rapidly from other crops are constantly encroaching upon wheat fields, as in the spring wheat regions cast of the Dakotas; and even there | grass of the public domain. It is the catthe fields longest cropped show clear signs | the from these free pastures and the new of exhaustion, and must soon be recuperated by a system of rotation that will prevent any material addition to the wheat

supply. Speculators in Canadian lands and polit- cate that the increase has become very ics have reiterated the wildest statements slow, if it has not virtually ceased, esabout an area unlimited in extent and ferality, and capable of supplying the world groups, and this becomes the more appar with wheat, lying fallow just north of the national boundary. It is now well estabished that the area where profitable wheat | to 641,677 animals, no less than 542,250 were ulture is possible, in Manitoba and the Assimboin region, is included in a tract less than 300 miles from east to west and extending north less than 100 miles. This Canadian wheat region has been settled many years, yet the product is still very limited, as is shown in the following extract from the Montreal "Star" of Janu-

There is, unquestionably, a fine wheat region north of the state of Washington, but many years must be occupied in removing great forest growths before much wheat can be produced. When our population is such as to require more wheat, limited additions to the area can be made by subjecting to cultivation so much of plain and mountain as is susceptible of irrigation; but increase from such irrigated lands will be slow, even if the national government unwisely commits itself to costly irrigation schemes.

We need not wait, however, till complete

equilibration of production and domestic consumption for a return of fair prices, as Great Britain alone requires 150,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, to supplement a home product steadily diminishing while he requirements as steadily augment. But a few years since it was widely dicted that the unlimited capacity of India to produce cheap wheat would deprive us of a market for our surplus, but these pre not likely to exceed 80,000,000 acres within dictions have failed as completely as the assurances that India would furnish the world with all the cotton required. Neither annual shipment of Indian wheat has income entirely consonant with the character of a people whose modes of husbandry and whose intelligence bear the impress of many centuries of mental torpor. In Aus tralia there has been no increase of the exportable surplus of wheat since 1883; and it will be many years before the Argentine cent, above the amount consumed prior to Republic can send abroad a large volume of this cereal, the estimates of the 1890 surplus (for export) in that country ranging bushels per capita, an average yield from from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels, and the entire product in 1889 being but 11,350, 000 bushels.

With constantly augmenting population, Great Britain and western Europe will soon require much more wheat than the exporting countries will furnish while pries remain near their present level. Meantime, our requirements increasing annually at the rate of 10,000,000 bushels, and our demand being made against a constantly diminishing supply, prices will tend to rise rapidly at home and abroad. That our supplies of wheat will steadily diminish, is clearly indicated by the constant decrease of acreage in all districts other than thoof the Dakotas, mountain areas and Pacific states, such diminution during the last five years being at the rate of 13.1 per cent., and amounting to 4,314,231 acres, which is 1,352,-626 acres more than the increase in the same period, in the Dakotas, and in the mountains and Pacific regions. The question arises: Will contraction of the wheat area in the older districts continue at this rate, and how much of the loss thus sustained will be offset by the increase in the Dakotas and in the mountains and Pacific districts? Much light is thrown on this subject by the following table, showing the area in all staple crops, and, separately, the acreage in corn, wheat, oats, and hay in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin in the years 1880, 1884, and 1887; has been in recent periods:

YEAR	Total actige of all st ple crups,	Acres of Corn.	Acres of Wheat,	Acres of Oats.	Acres of Hay,
1680 1984 1887	46,044,7-35	36,676,512	14,161,17; 11,629,71; 10,687,95;	6.551.515	9,611,627
Increase	4,687,420			2,875.850	5,645,305
Decre'se		2,725,000	2,200,000	1178.986	
Per cent	*10.9	+15.9	+ 17.1	156.9	+968
2,755,00	ase, exhibit o acres of s of the	of the c	orn field fields	ds and	2.26,- states

barley, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco. Like conversions of old fields and employment of new ones are continuously occurring in all districts, outside of the Dakota and the mountain and Pacific areas, and must greatly reduce the production of wheat; and such action is likely to be greatly intensified, as the quantity of new land being brought under cultivation is rapidly diminishing, as will be shown further on.

The following table shows the number and geographical distribution of cattle in the years 1880, 1885 and 1889:

Groups of Statel.	No, cattle Jan. 1800.	No. cattle -Jan. 1885.	No. cattle
North Atlantic Later Missouri Valley Southern Ark, Tex and LT. Mountain areas Parific const.	5,504,999 7,070,968 6,625,739 5,996,699 1,230,998 1,396,000	6.D0.05 8.350.04 9.14.05 1.14.10 6.20.135 4.50.785 1.72.435	2,901,638 8,912,636 1,326,961 1,326,965 9,334,249 6,326,937 2,946,356
Totals	*31,585,000	40,771,293	*50,007,000
Per et of increase .	********	30.3	264

This table shows that the supply of car tle increased 30.1 per cent from 1880 to 1885, and 16.4 from January, 1885, to January, 1889; when 12.5 per cent of the whole number was to be found in the scaboard states north of the Potemac: 17.5 in the lake group; 20.6 in the Missouri valley; 14.4 southwest; while the mountain areas contributed 12.5 per cent, and the Pacifi coast states brought up the rear with 4.1

That cattle are too cheap and the num bers greatly in excess of requirements, is incontrovertible, and it is equally true that the increase has of late years, the range regions, where cattle subsist, winter and summer, upon the untaxed farms of the Missouri valley that have so overstocked the market and depressed

Much can be found in the table to indipecially in the Atlantic, lake and southern ent when it is known that of the increasshown in these three districts, amounting cows kept for dairy purposes. In Iowa Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the in crease in all grades of cattle, from 1885 to 1889, was 546,453, of which 421,308 were milch cows, and the net increase since 1880, is but 119,75c. Practically the only increase, since 1885, in cattle than such as are kept for dairy purposes, has been in the range country; there the increase has been great, and statistics fail to show that

and compelling removal to other pastures This crowding-out process has been going furnish the additional dairy, orchard, and on for years, and has greatly restricted the minor products required by the growing available pasturage. Moreover, many ranges have been so overstocked as to by a worthless growth of weeds.

the northern ranges, destroying great num- area, when we remember how thoroughly districts. Financial distress among owners of range cattle has been extreme, forcing the marketing of every possible mimal, old or young, male or female; and this has greatly reduced the rate of in-crease in such herds. Indeed, many entire herds have been shipped to market as fast years from January, 1890, and thereafter as transportation could be had. This is agricultural exports will consist almost Indian territory. Such excessive marketore abundant than it is.

Duying the last four years, cattle in creased 16.4 per cent, an average of 4.1 per cent per annum; but most of this increase was in the first two years of the four, the rate of increase in the last two years being but 2.4 per cent per amaum. Here we see for the first time in many years, a lower rate of increase than is shown by population. Of the late increase of cattle, an un-usual proportion are milch cows.

Swine being, in large measure, the pro duct of the corn field, and capable of being increased at will, do not call for separate employing wheat fields in the growth of reatment; nor does the oat crop, which is used almost wholly as animal food and rial from which farms are developed. an very largely be replaced by corn. sessing, as we do, a virtual monopoly

of the world's supply of cotton, the de-mand, at fair prices, has been sufficient to absorb the entire product; and the demand the supply, in consequence of the near exhaustion of the arable areas, it is not as the following: probable that the American cotton grower will have to contend with a troublesome surplus until the remote day when equatorial Africa shall enter the markets with abundant supplies. It is impracticable however, to determine from the condition accompanying the production and market-ing of a portion of the staple farm crops. when or how the desired prosperity will come to the farmer; but we can doubtless do so when we review, as a whole, the field wherein the great agricultural staples are grown.

Existing data show that to supply home requirements and export the same proportions of tobbacco, cotton, and animal products as now, there should be for each unit of population 1.15 acres of corn, 0.47 of an acre of wheat, and 1.53 acres in other staple crops—a total of 3.15 acres per capita. This is exclusive of such lands as may be devoted to minor products or employed in pasturing animals, the estimate being only of such lands as are necessary to produce the requisite amount of cereals potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton. The following table shows how much in excess of such normal requirements the acreage

9 T 100

American August Average In Structure Conference In Section 2 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Cupis Aerre- No of Into 1 miles to eribon Endi n and 1573	35539
Acres 13 Acres 14 Acres 15 Acr	# 25 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Per Capt. 12 Acre- sige of all Staples.	RARES
Acretage In all Etaples	90,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000
Your.	FEGES

This table shows how very rapid was th increase in cultivated acres, especially in the three earlier periods, when population was much less than now. If the present increase in acreage were in the same ratio o population as in the five years prior to the annual additions to the area under the plow would exceed 12,000,000 acres. It also shows a very rapid increase in the per capita requirements for staples other than corn and wheat.

Upon the assumption that the require ments are now such as to employ 3.15 acres per capita to produce the cereals. potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton consumed at home, and the tobacco cotton and animal products exported, the preceding table shows that the troubles of the farmer may be attributed to the bringing of too many acres into cultivation in the process of readjusting the disturbed relation has been in operation several years, as is clear from the rapidly diminishing the production of staple crops.

the increase in cultivated area was so great that, after assigning the required 15 acres to each unit of population there remained a surplus of 20,248,000 acres. which was employed in growing products to glut home and foreign market

Fortunately the arable lands to be occupied had become so very limited that the dditions to the area in cultivation, during the next four years, were reduced to a year average of 2,990,630 acres, as against 8, 183,685 in the ten preceding years, the result being to diminish the acreage in exess of home needs from 20,248,000 acres to 12,888,000 at the end of 1888, and a decrease. rather than an increase, of such additions of new land being probable, it is entirely safe to estimate that such additions will not, from 1888 to 1894, exceed a yearly average of 3,000,000 acres, while population will augment at a rate of not less than 27 per per cent per aunum. This will, at the end of 1884, leave but three acres per capita to furnish so much of the agriculoral staples as we may then use or export. No doubt the average American could

ubsist upon the product of less than three acres, as he did prior to 1874; but it is very certain that he does not, nor will be until rices are much higher; neither is it probaole that the average yield per acre of the staple crops will increase until a deficient supply shall necessitate improved modes likely to remain in the possession of the Judians, and those lamiliar with Indian farming will lock for but little addition to [Cop by the Ogilvic Milling Company was are not of the purchased practically all the western Camping will lock for but little addition to [Cop by the Ogilvic Milling Company was are not of the purchased practically all the western Camping will lock for but little addition to [Cop by the Ogilvic Milling Company was are not of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product the greater part of the continue to require the product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product the greater part of the continue to require the product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle product of a 15 are seach, that will, after 1866, necessitate part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle part of the purchased practically all the western Camping the cattle part of the purchased part of the purchased part of the purchased part of the purchased part of the pu of culture. Should the American people

well as great quantities of the land to population.

Where can be found available arable destroy the grass, which has been replaced | lands, of even moderate fertility, to meet these ever-increasing requirements? It The severe storms of the winter of 1886-87 | seems wholly improbable that there can ere disastrous to the herds on be any such future increase of cultivated bers of cows and younger animals; and the arable soils are occupied, and that for such losses will now be felt in years the annual additions have been less a diminishing supply of steers from those than three millions acres. If the computation of the area required per capita be correct, and if the department of agriculture has not underestimated the area employed in growing the staple crops, domestic cor simption will absorb the entire product of cereals, potatoes, and hav within five especially true of the cattle held in the wholly of tobacco, cotton, and anima products, the volume of which will shrink ing has made the supply appear even more as constantly, if not in the same degree, as ome consumption increases. An equalization of the supply of the various staples will readily follow from the application of corn and wheat fields to the growth of such products as may, from time to time, be in most urgent demand, Meantime

prices will steadily advance. To most people it would probably appear absurb to suggest that well within ten years it may be found necessary to in port large quantities of wheat to feed the ever-increasing population; but such will staples, and of the exhaustion of the mate

Assuming the substantial correctne of the estimates of area by the department of agriculture, and that home requirements will be such as to employ 3.15 acres per capita, the answer to the quesbeing likely to increase more rapidly than tion. When will the farmer be prosperous? resolves itself into a calculation as simple

CLOSED ITS DOORS,

The Bank of America of Philadelphia Suspends Payment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—The Bank of America of this city was forced to close its doors this afternoon and the officers posted a notice at the entrance in the hall-way of the building at Fourth and Chest-nut streets, which simply announced: "This bank has temporarily suspended". The news of the suspension did not occasion very much surprise, as the developments of the past three days had led many people to believe that stability of the Bank of America was only a question of a few hours. The branch offices in different parts of the city were shut up similtaneously with the closing of the main house at Fourth and Chestnut streets. There are twelve of these branch houses scattered over the outlying districts. Deposits are said to amount to about \$700,000. The bank is closely allied. tricts. Deposits are said to amount to about \$700,000. The bank is closely allied land, of the insurance company,

THE GRAIN TRADE SURPRISED. Kansas City, Mo., April 30.—The local grain trade was surprised this afternoon by the reception of a circular issued to "grain dealers and shippers" from the of-fice Fred C. Maegly, agent of the Western Freight association, stating that arrangeents had been completed "whereby after April 30 the local agents of the severa lines leading eastword and southward from the Missouri river will continue to per form what has heretofore been done in this office," that is, in regard to grain en-titled to transit privileges. Mr. Maegly refused to state why such a course had been decided upon.

FEDERAL IRRIGATION COMMISSION. Hunon S. D., April 30.—The United States irrigation commission was busy tates irrigation commission was busy esterday planning for its work in this eld. Numerous invitations have been received to visit other cities than these in-cluded in their route. Colonel Nettleton believes there will be no change in the chosen program, as the time is limited and he desires to accomplish everything pro-posed before returning to Washington. When the working force to cover South Dakota is organized, Colonel Nettleton and Professor Hay with Stenographer Greenwell will go to North Dakota. The engineers and experts will be put to work by Colonel Nettleton as assistance is need-ed. The party will probably reach Denver about the middle of May and from there they will go southwest early in Jexpected that Secretary Rusk will alfy visit many points in the arid region of too many acres into cultivation in the fourteen years ending in 1884; and that the fourteen years ending in 1884; and that the process of readjusting the disturbed relations between production and consumption has been in operation several years as is clear from the rapidly diminishing quantity of new land being employed in the production of stapic crops.

During the fourtieen years prior to 1885, the increase in cultivated area was so the constant of the production of stapic crops. geological reports must be submitted by the 25th of the same month. The full re-port of the commission must be completed July I, therefore no time will be lost in sight seeing. The work will be pushed with all haste possible, and at the same time insure theroughness. The investigation is confined strictly to the artesian

SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY.

Boston, Mass., April 30.—It has just been learned that a Swedish woman, whose bushand and children reside in Wahlan, wastaken from the steamer Caph alonia, on her inward trip, at quarantine Monday suffering, the doctors think who have examined her, of leptosy. The case is to be reported to the commissioners to day, and it is likely the Cunard company will be required to take the woman back to Europe. to Europe.

KEYSTONE WATCH COMPANY FAIL-URE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.-At least Storono Waltch Club company and Arkinson Bros. jewelers of the city, and the Keystone Standard Watchmaking company, of Lancaster, Pa. These concerns

MRS, RUTZAHN'S EXAMINATION,

## FOR DEPENDENTS.

THE MORRILL BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The Measure Goes Through as a Substitute for the Senate Dependent Bill.

An Effort to Secure a Per Diem Bill Defeated by a Two to One Vote.

Provisions of the Bill as Passed-The Senate Continues Consideration of the Customs Administrative Bill-A Good Show for a Free Coinage Bill -Items From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—After the read-ing of the journal the house proceeded to vote upon the passage of the bill for the classification of worsted clothing and gooden clothes.

oolen clothes.
The bill was passed—yeas 138, mays 0, the speaker counting a quorum. The text of the bill is as follows: That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to classify as woolen clothes all imports of wosted cloth whether known under the ame of wosted cloth or diagonals or other-

Mr. McKinley, of Ohlo, from the comas the following:

Acrea Acres

January, 1804, a population of 72,000,000 will require in stapic crops an area of ...

Acrea Acres

January, 1804, a population of 72,000,000 will require in stapic crops an area of ...

Acrea area now in control years ...

This deficit should be sufficient to neutralize any possible underestimate of the area now in cultivation.

Those not the systems a calculation as simple

Mr. McKinley, of Ohlo, from the committee on rules, reported a provision providing for the immediate consideration of the senate dependent pension bill to which the Morrill service pension bill may be ordered as a substitute, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 4 o clock. After a lively debute the resolution was adopted and Mr. Morrill took the floor in favor of the bill.

This act of justice, he said, had been too long postponed. If the government were to grant a service pension, it should grant is without delay. The total number of persons put upon the pension roll under

tralize any possible underestimate of the area now in cultivation.

Does not the evidence addined show that before this decade is half spent, all the products of the farm will be required at good prices, that lands will appreciate greatly in value, and that the American farmer will enter upon an era of prosperity, the unlimited continuance of which is assured by the exhaustion of the arabic areas?

CLOSED ITS DOORS, firesides and went to battle for their cour try; and those who were successful and surrounded by the comforts of life and health would forego any claim against the government until their unfortunate com

rades were kindly cared for.

Mr. Yoder, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the
per diem pension bill, asked for by the
Union Veterans association, the G. A. R.

ithstanding Democratic opposition.
Mr. Turner, of Kansas, said that justice.

age limitation from 62 to 60 years of age.

The Morrill bill was agreed to as a substitute for the senate bill year 183, nays 71. Mr. Yoder moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on in-valid pensions to report back a per diem The motion to recommit was lost-year

48, nays 161. The senate hill as amended by the substitute was then passed—year The bill authorizes the secretary of the interior to place on the pension roll the name of any officer or enlisted man of 60 years of age or over or who shall hereafter reach that age, who served ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion and shall have received an honorable discharge therefrom, said pension to commence from the date of the applica-tion therefor and to continue during the term of life of said officer or enlisted at the rate of \$8 a month. All persons who served ninety day or more in the military or haval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably recellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom and who are now or may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability equivalent to the grade now established in the pension office for the rating of 85 per month, upon due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations is the secretary of the interior may provide, shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States at the rate of 85 per month. It also provides for a pension to the widow of any goldier when she shall arrive at the age of 60 years of when she shall be without other means of support than her daily labor. ans of support than her daily labor.

The house then adjourned, IN THE SENATE. Washington, April 30.—Mr. Dolph, rom the committee on foreign relations, reported a concurrent resolution request-ing the president to negotiate with the governments of Great Britian and Mexico with a view of securing treaty stipulations for the prevention of the entry into the United States of Chinese from Canada and he asked for its immediate considera-

Mr. Ingails-Let it go over and be The concurrent report went over till to morrow and the senate resumed consideration of the enstons administrative bill.

After some discussion the bill was laid over without action.

Mr. Platt offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for a correction of the Oklahoma bill by substituting the word "east" or the word "west."

After a brief executive session the sen-PATENTS GRANTED.

Washington, April 30.—The following esidents of Kansas were granted patents: residents of Kansas were granted patents: Elizabeth Bennett, Kansas Lity, toy puzzle. William C. Bridges, Kansas Lity, cylinder breaking plow: John M. Burton, Wichita, stock car. Lorin E. Hall, Kansas City, snap book William H. Harrelson, Kansas City, Mo., wire riprap and jelly works, Nicholas Johnson, Merriam, latch: Ebenezer McLane, Gallena, shot-proof structure for cars; Edward H. Byan, Argonyala smoke consuming attachmen. krystone water this city, and the Keystone Standard Watchmaking company of Lancaster, Pa. These concerns falled a short time ago and it is likely that before the affairs are adjusted that the courts will be called upon to compel these interested to explain many things to the stockholders.

MDS RITZAHN'S EXAMINATION

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

Washington, April in Pensions were granted the following Kassans Original invalid George Van Nortwick, Frankfort: William Tyonn, Scandin, Edwin E. Mani, | tentiary.

alias Edson C. Skinner, Jamestown; Henry Scott, Topeka: David H. Scott, Independence; Sylvester C. Lyon, Canton; Freeman Herrington, Lawrence; William H. Talbot, Toronto. Increase—David P. Marshall, Arkansas City; James W. Brown, Garden City; Richard J. Huckle, Huckle; John W. Reynolds, Halstead; Elijah J. Moore, Emporia: Daniel Hitchcock, Central City; George W. Bockok, Hatfield Green; Peter Watson, Independence.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE VIOLA-

Washington, April 30.—Senator Cul-lom today reported favorably the hill introduced by him to authorize the interstate commerce commission to prosecute inquiries into alleged violations of the law by means of special agents who shall have authority to take testimony and caths and send for persons and papers

A RESPITE FOR MURDERERS. Washington, April 20.—The president has granted a respite for four weeks in the cases of Benjamin Hawkins and Lewis Williams, under sentence of death in Washington on May 2, for murder,

FREE COINAGE.

The Silver Problem Being Shaped to that Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, April 30.-It looks as Washington, April 30.—18 house as though the senate would pass the Teller free coinage bill or something very like it. When the customs administration bill will be disposed of the next business on the calculate to be considered under the order ar-

be disposed of the next business on the calendar to be considered under the order arranged by the steering committee is the
Jones silver bill.

The silver men, with the exception of
Mr. Teller, are willing to accept a compromise for the sake of getting some legislation on the subject through congress and
past the executive, but it now seems inevitable that the matter will come
before the senate in such form that
the Republicans of the western states will
have to vote for free coinage, or appear in
a false light before their people. If a free
coinage proposition is made in the senators
from Oregon, Nevada, Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota.
Mr. Stanford, of California, Mr. Evarts,
of New York, and possibly both Mr. Cameron and Mr. Quay, of Peansylvania.
With a few Democrats the senators will
pass a free coinage bill. The western senators confidently look for this result in the
senate. They expect the house to pass senate. They expect the house to pass the caucus measure, and when both houses here acted they will feel free to vote for a compromise proposition without injuring their political standing at home.

BUTTERWORTH CALLED HIM A LIAR. Washington, April 30.—Lewis A. Bode, of Cincinnati, was before the ballot box or cincinnati, was before the ballot box forgery investigation committee today. He swort that in 1887 he had seen Mr. Butter-worth in Tim. Campbell worth in 1887 he had seen Mr. Butter-worth in Tim Campbell's office talking over the ballot box business with Camp-bell and Wood. Mr. Bitterworth was present at the hearing and he denounced the witness statement as a lie. Witness insisted on the correctness of his state-ment. His examination will be continued

SHOT BY HIS WIFE.

A Notorious Criminal Killed in a Memphis Court Room.

tricts. Deposits are said to amount to about \$700,000. The bank is closely allied to the Insurance Company of America and several other financial institutions of this city and today's suspension is due to rumors which were set affoat on Saturday affecting the credit of President McFaradopted to the Morrill bill reducing the was writhing in agony. An hourlater he

was dead. Ackerman was a notorious crook, He Ackerman was a notorious crook. He has served in the penitentiaries of Mississippi, Kaneas and Nebraska. The numerous burgharies, robberles and confidence games he is accredited with are innumerable. At the time of his death he was wanted at Omaha for the robbery of Morgan's silk store.

Mrs. Ackerman, whose maiden hame

was Lizzie Broderick, comes from a re-spectable family of Camden, Mo. She has been for years an immate of various beginns throughout the country but always stuck to her husband not withstanding his ernel treatment of her. She killed him, she said because she was afraid he would murder her if he got out.

GUILTY OF CRIMINAL LIBEL. New York, April 30.—The grand fury has just handed in indictments against Joseph Pulltzer, John Cockrell, J. Cham-bers and James L. Graham, of the New York World, for criminal libel of ex-Judge

On April 23, District Attorney Fellows received a latter from Judge Hilton calling his attention to the series of articles charging him (Hillon) with having stolen the Stewart fortune. District Attorney Follows presented the matter to the grand ery and the indictments were returned

HUGE POLITICAL FRAUDS. Circago, Ili., April 20.—The sensation of the bour in political circles is the discovery by the state a attorney of the gigantic election frauds in the Twenty-fourth ward, the same ward in which the election frands were committed in 1884, and in connection with which Mackin was sent to the penitentiary. In the registery list the state's attorney has discovered over fity fictitious names. Five of the men who voted are under arrest. Warrants for enty-five more are in the hands of the

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN FISHERMEN. PORTLAND Ore., April 30.—News has reached here that a fight with rifles took place on the Columbia river, forty inlies from here, pestenday between union and non-union fishermen. Jack Hayman was non-union ashermen. Jack rayman was killed. Charles Olsen fatally wounded, and Charles Wilson seriously burt. The trouble was caused by union men trying to pre-vent non-union men from fishing along the river. The non-union men were selfng fish at 75 cents, which is 50 cents below union prices.

KILLED HIS SON AND SUICIDED. ROCKENTER Minn. April 30 - Richard Snetke, a German farmer, living about four miles northwest of this city, last night shot and killed his only child, a boy of 3 years. He then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Nactke was the son of a Frussian noblemen and his crime was the result of domestic and femocial troubles. financial troubles.

A PAINTING STOLEN. CHICAGO, Ill. April 30.-The Warning collection of paintings is on exhibition in this city. Among the works on view was a little picture. The Engpickers, by John Befferdinger, of Munich, valued at about \$10,000. It stood on an ease incorthe front of the gallery, and resterday it suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. A woman in a long closk who frequented the gallery is supposed to have taken it.

EDITOR HARMAN SENTENCED. Toyens, Kan., April 30.—Moses Har man, publisher of the Valley Falls free love paper Lucrier, who was convicted in the United States district court for sending obscene articles through the small was sentenced today to pur a fine of \$200 and serve five years in the state peni-